

Appendix D

DRECP LUPA Biological Conservation

[This appendix is the BLM LUPA FEIS update to the Draft DRECP Appendix D, which was the appendix formerly referred to as Reserve Design Development Process and Methods]

D DRECP LUPA BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

D.1 INTRODUCTION

In March 2015, the DRECP agencies decided to follow a phased approach to finalizing the DRECP with the BLM Land Use Plan Amendment (LUPA) proceeding to a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and decision in the first phase. In the second phase, the DRECP Agencies are working with counties and cities to address non-federal lands.

The DRECP biological conservation framework is the biological conservation planning foundation for both the DRECP BLM LUPA and FEIS, and the DRECP agencies' (i.e., California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Energy Commission, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) biological conservation planning efforts on non-federal lands in the desert region. What was formerly a reserve design in the Draft is now a framework due to the phasing of the DRECP, and the additional planning that is occurring with the counties and cities for non-federal land.

As did the Reserve Design Development Process and Methods from the Draft DRECP (incorporated by reference), this appendix draws from all the biological information in the Draft DRECP and its appendices, updated and tailored, as appropriate, for the BLM LUPA and FEIS.

The purpose of this appendix is to highlight key elements of the proposed BLM LUPA biological conservation in the context of the overall DRECP biological conservation framework, and clarify the role that BLM lands play in relation to non-federal lands in biological conservation in the desert.

D.2 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANNING IN THE DESERT

As discussed previously, the DRECP agencies are working with counties and cities on the second phase of the DRECP. The biological framework, including all the information and analysis in the Draft and this FEIS, provides a foundation from which federal, state and local, land and resource plans, policies and decisions can be made. Each of these entities can determine how the biological information can be best used within each of their jurisdiction.

D.3 KEY CONCEPTS

For the BLM LUPA, key elements of biological conservation include:

- Existing conservation, No Action, as is described in Chapter II.2 and Chapter III.7
- The broad BLM LUPA biological resource goals and objectives in Appendix C
- The proposed LUPA conservation designations including National Conservation Lands, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and Wildlife Allocations, and the modifications to existing designations, as described in Chapter II.3 , and
- The conservation and management actions (CMAs) for the proposed LUPA as described in Section II.3.4.2 of the DRECP Proposed LUPA and Final EIS.

The following provides an overview of the approach used to identifying areas important for biological conservation and is a brief summary of the detailed information provide in Appendix D (Reserve Design Development Process and Methods) of the Draft DRECP and EIR/EIS. This approach is depicted in Exhibit D-1.

- **Identify the Planning Area and Existing Protected Areas.** The initial step in the process was to identify the biological conservation framework planning area and areas with existing protections. The DRECP biological conservation framework was developed for the DRECP area (excluding military lands, BLM Open OHV areas, and tribal lands), as in the Draft DRECP. The BLM LUPA addresses conservation and management of BLM-administered lands within the DRECP area, as well as conservation and management of BLM-administered lands within the CDCA outside the DRECP area (together called the LUPA Decision Area). Areas with existing protections served as building blocks for the biological conservation framework map and include Legislatively and Legally Protected Areas (LLPAs) and Military Expansion Mitigation Lands (MEMLs) (collectively referred to as Existing Conservation Areas). For the BLM LUPA, these areas include areas such as designated Wilderness areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. Existing conservation areas on non-BLM lands are relevant to the BLM LUPA and were also part of the context for developing the LUPA conservation designations.
- **Incorporate Existing Planning and Early Coarse-Level Approaches.** Existing planning and early coarse-level (or “coarse-filter”) approaches provided initial inputs into the development of the biological conservation framework map and included existing BLM land use planning designations (i.e., resource conservation areas identified through the BLM California Desert Conservation Area [CDCA] and Resource Management Plans [RMPs]), Renewable Energy Transmission Initiative (RETI) planning products, REAT Starting Point Maps, the DRECP Preliminary Conservation Strategy map, and the Marxan reserve optimization analysis.

- **Incorporate Disturbed Lands Mapping and Intactness Information.** Disturbed lands mapping and intactness analyses, from multiple sources, were used to further identify degraded and less ecologically intact areas considered less important for the biological conservation. These mapping products and analyses were included in the evaluation and refinement phase leading to the biological conservation framework map.
- **Apply the Design Driver Approach.** As the biological conservation planning process progressed, resource mapping data quality has improved: species distribution models for focus species (referred to as Covered Species in the Draft DRECP) were vetted internally and externally, detailed vegetation (referred to as natural communities in the Draft DRECP) mapping was completed and incorporated, and habitat linkage and process information was integrated. These data improvements facilitated and served as inputs to an approach that created an initial biological conservation framework map from “driver” resources, referred to as the focal species, natural communities, and processes approach. For the BLM LUPA, the draft biological conservation framework map provided a key element to the biological conservation context from which the LUPA conservation designations were developed for the proposed BLM LUPA.
- **Evaluate and Refine.** Each of the above inputs were integrated and iteratively evaluated. Evaluations were conducted through collaborative GIS mapping sessions, agency expert field reconnaissance, quantitative GIS analyses, and comparisons with newly released data. Additionally, public input on the Draft DRECP was used by BLM to modify the proposed LUPA conservation designations.

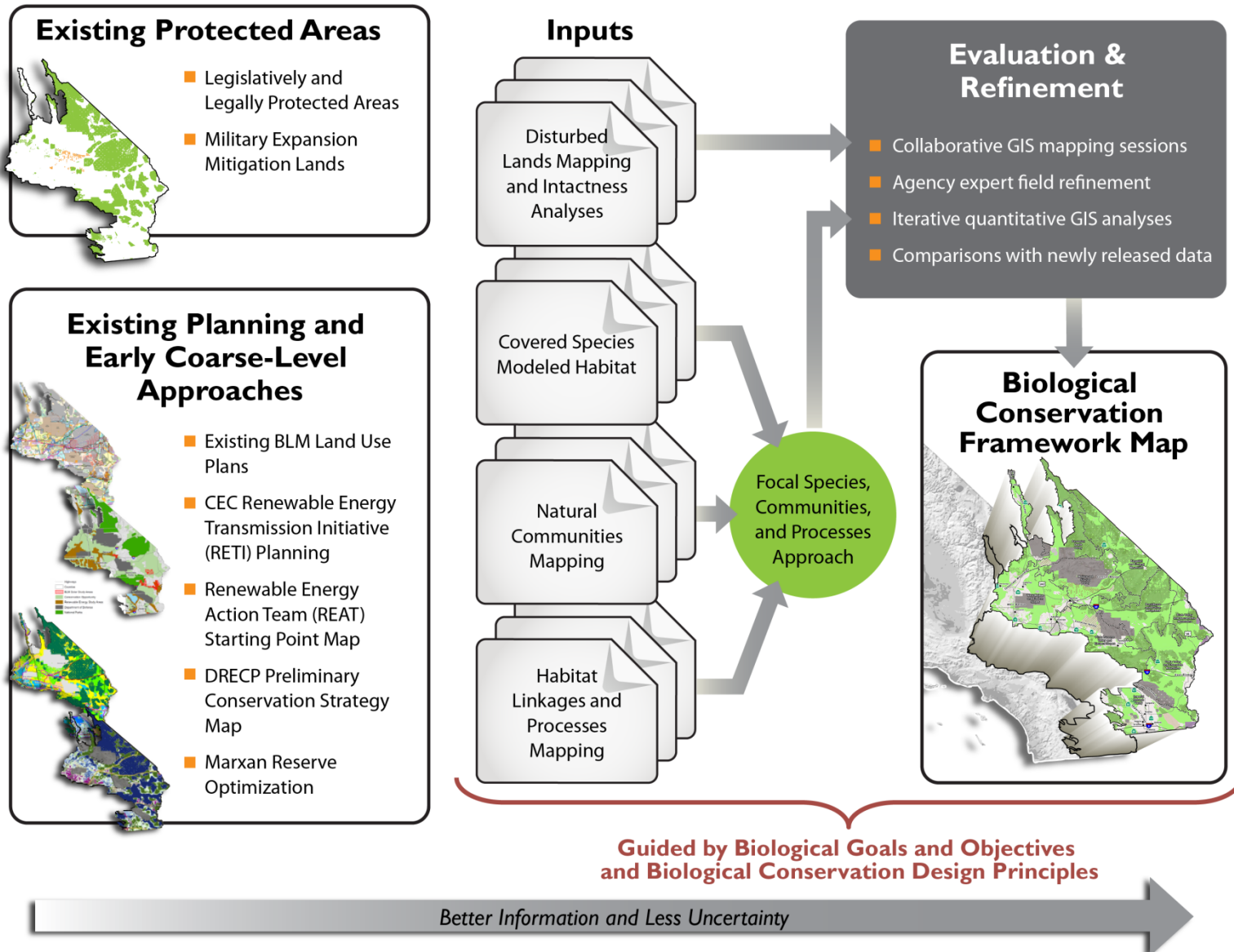


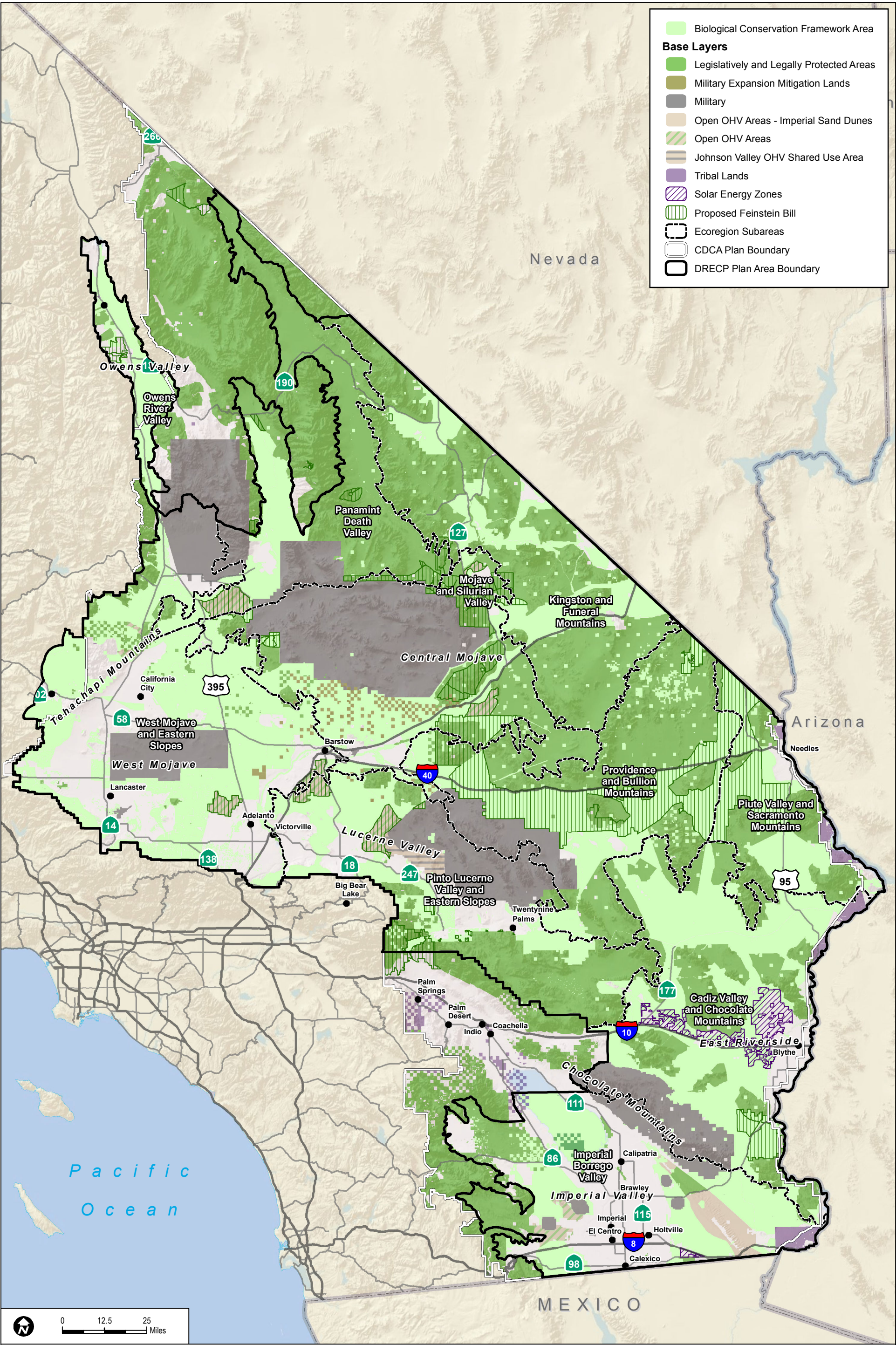
Exhibit D-1 Biological Conservation Framework Map Development Process

D.4 DRECP BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION FRAMEWORK MAP SUMMARY

The biological conservation framework map (Figure D-1) was developed from the methods described in the Draft DRECP, and is the same map that appears in the Draft with a modified legend to reflect the phasing of the DRECP. The biological conservation framework map covers approximately 15,892,000 acres of the 19,040,000-acre DRECP planning area (84%), including approximately 7,662,000 acres of existing conservation areas (i.e., LLPAs and MEMLs) and 8,230,000 acres of biological conservation design, as described in the Draft DRECP and above.

The DRECP biological conservation framework map covers at least 80% of the DRECP planning area in 7 out of 10 ecoregion subareas (Exhibit D-2). This reflects the importance of these ecoregion subareas in the biological conservation design as these ecoregion subareas are located in the most remote portions of the DRECP area, contain the most intact landscapes, and support important areas for Focus and BLM Special Status species and vegetation types. In the Imperial Borrego Valley, Pinto Lucerne Valley and Eastern Slopes, and West Mojave and Eastern Slopes ecoregion subareas, the biological conservation framework map encompasses less area primarily due to more intensive land uses in these less-remote ecoregion subareas, which results in less intact landscapes, more fragmented ownership, and more degraded habitat. Exhibit D-3 charts the capture of focus species modeled habitat in the biological conservation framework map.

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Sources: ESRI (2015); CEC (2013); BLM (2015); CDFW (2013); USFWS (2013)

FIGURE D-1
DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map

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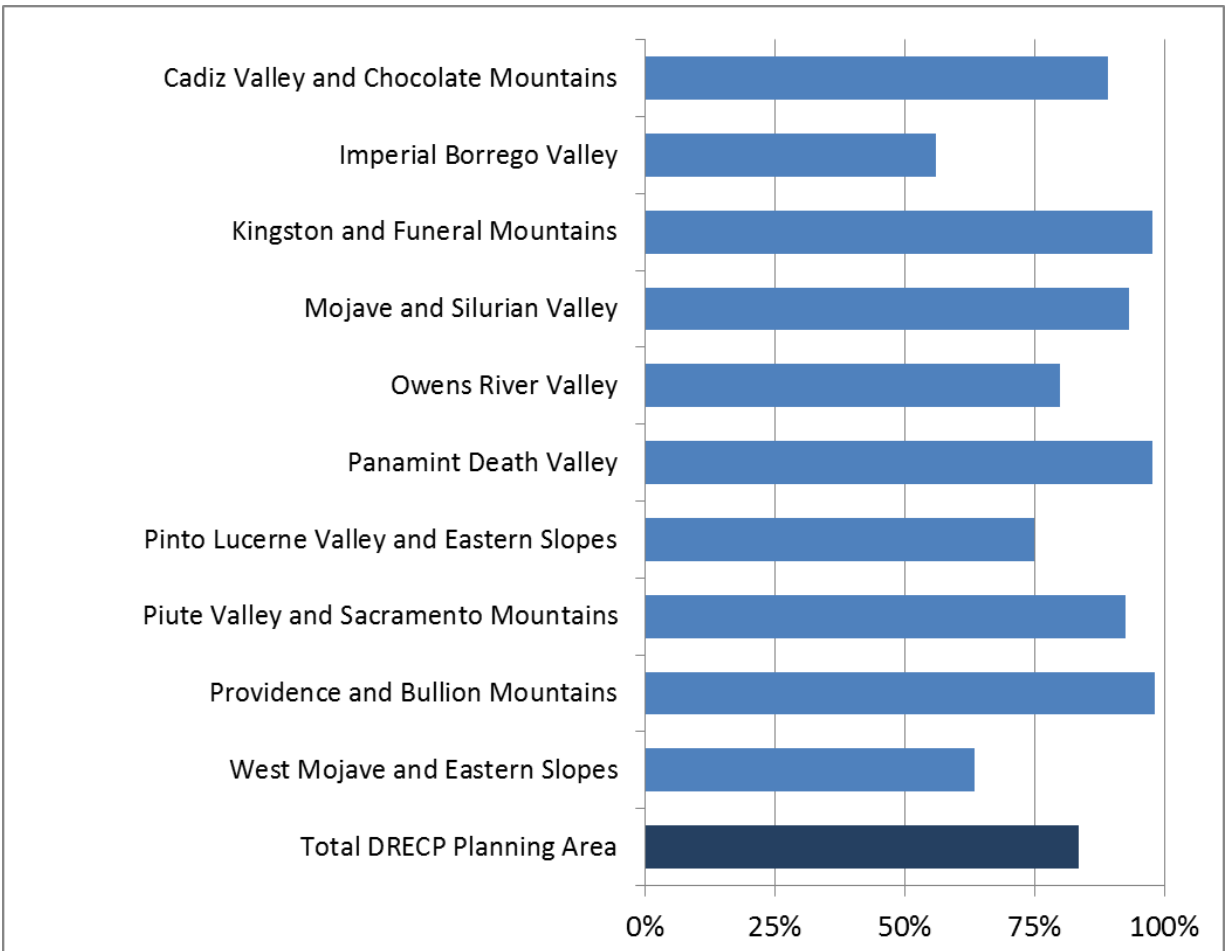


Exhibit D-2 DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map Coverage of the Ecoregion Subareas within the DRECP Planning Area

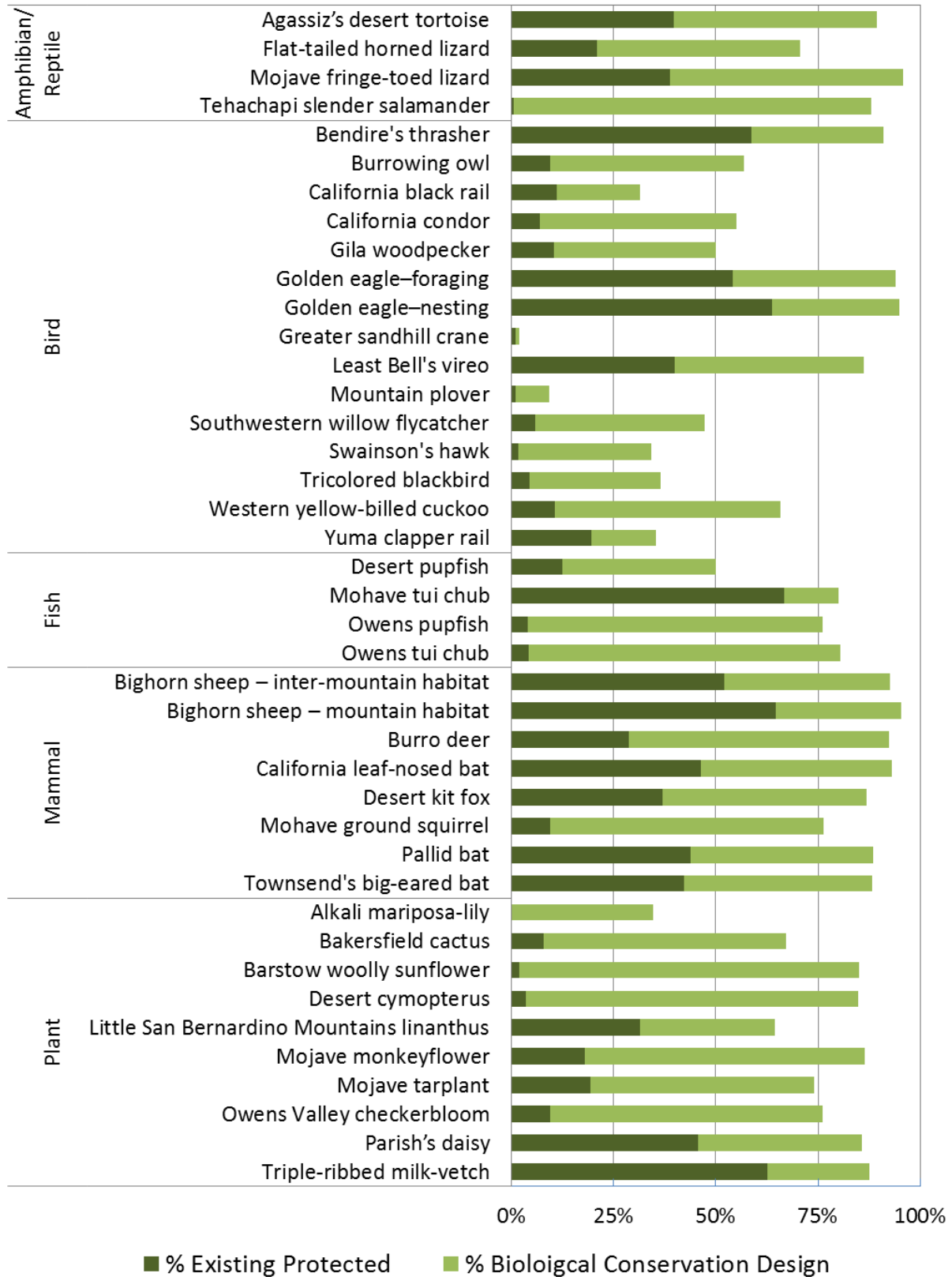


Exhibit D-3 DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map Capture of Focus Species Modeled Habitat

D.5 LUPA BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION ANALYSIS SUMMARY

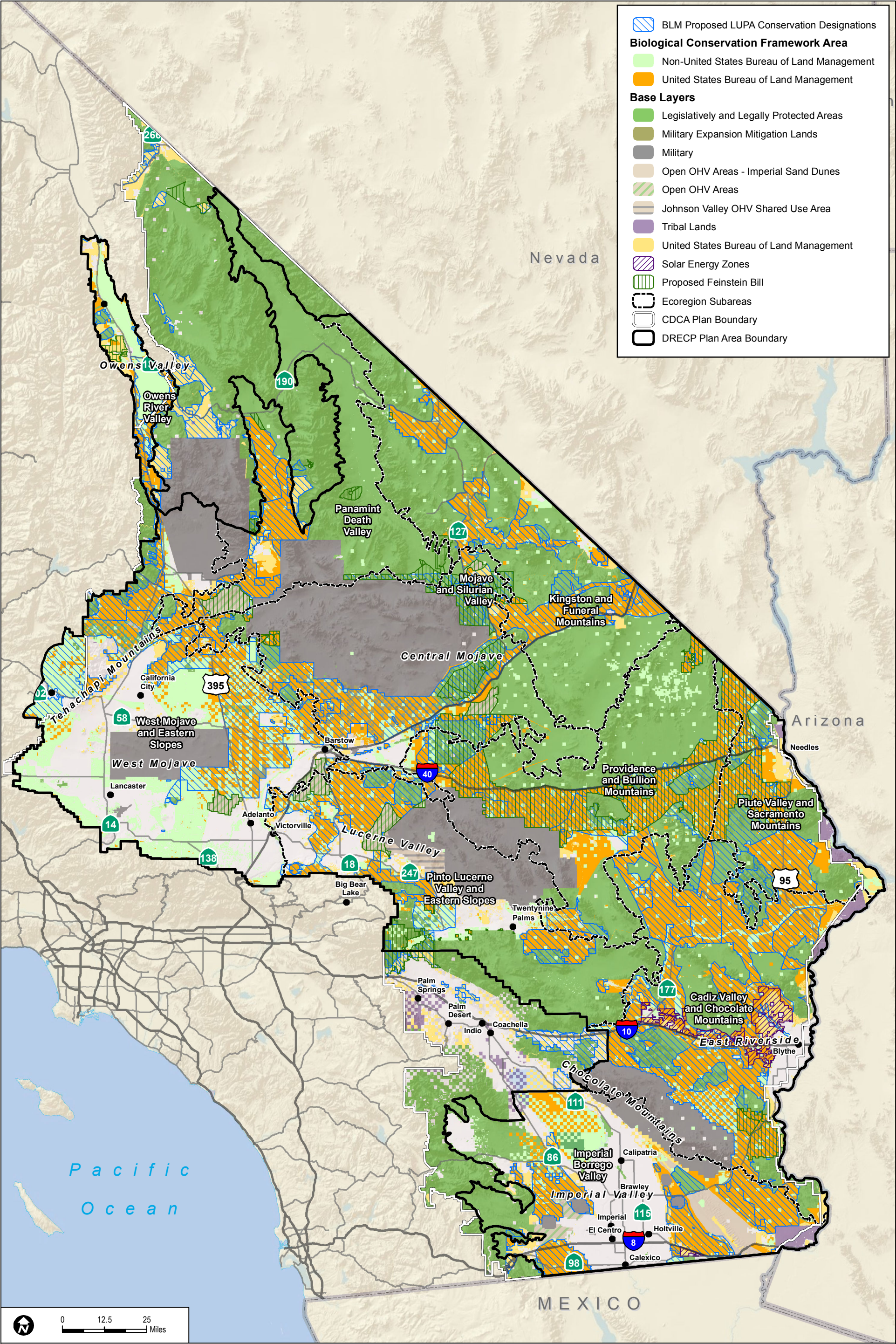
Figure D-2 represents the BLM LUPA biological conservation framework map, which depicts the LUPA conservation designations (i.e., NLCS, ACEC, and Wildlife Allocations) from the Preferred Alternative (see Chapter II.3 of the DRECP Proposed LUPA and Final EIS) relative to the DRECP biological conservation framework map. Table D-1 through Table D-3 provides a summary of the DRECP framework relative to the contribution from the proposed BLM LUPA. These tables demonstrate the value of proposed BLM conservation designations in specific ecoregion subareas and the significant contribution to DRECP-wide biological conservation. The tables also show the ecoregion subareas where BLM-administered land and conservation designations are not a major factor in biological conservation. This is not an analysis of biological conservation for non-federal land or the entire DRECP, as the DRECP biological conservation framework is not an implementation plan or program for non-federal land; it is intended to demonstrate the potential capture of biological resources within the biological framework map.

Overall, BLM LUPA biological conservation (i.e., existing conservation areas and LUPA conservation designations on BLM-administered lands) covers 7,776,000 acres, which is 83% of the 9,415,000-acre DRECP planning area. BLM LUPA biological conservation represents approximately half (49%) of the total conservation of the DRECP biological conservation framework.

For habitat linkages, BLM LUPA biological conservation covers 87% of the desert linkage network in the DRECP area, including 83% or greater coverage of the linkage network in seven out of ten ecoregion subareas. BLM LUPA biological conservation contributes 66% of the total conservation of the DRECP biological conservation framework for the desert linkage network.

For vegetation, BLM LUPA biological conservation covers nearly 80% or greater for six out of the nine general vegetation groupings, including California forest and woodland (87%), desert conifer woodlands (82%), desert outcrop and badlands (85%), desert scrub (85%), grassland (86%), and riparian (79%). Chaparral and coastal scrubs, which occupy less than 1% of the BLM-administered lands in the DRECP area, are 58% captured within BLM LUPA biological conservation. Dune vegetation, which occupies 1% of the BLM-administered lands in the DRECP area, is 70% captured within BLM LUPA biological conservation. Wetlands, which occupy less than 4% of the BLM-administered lands in the DRECP area, are 52% captured within BLM LUPA conservation; lack of LUPA conservation designations on the BLM-administered lands of the open water in the Salton Sea are a primary reason for lower conservation of wetlands.

BLM LUPA biological conservation of focus species modeled habitat varies by species. For 25 out of the 39 focus species, BLM LUPA biological conservation would cover 70% or more of their habitat, and for another 4 focus species, BLM LUPA biological conservation would cover 50% to 70% of their habitat. Habitat for the remaining 10 Focus species is less than 50% covered BLM LUPA biological conservation, which is primarily as a result of the habitat for these species occurring in regions where BLM-administered lands largely occur within a matrix of non-BLM lands including in the Owens River Valley, West Mojave and Imperial Valley.



Sources: ESRI (2015); CEC (2013); BLM (2015); CDFW (2013); USFWS (2013)

FIGURE D-2
BLM LUPA Biological Conservation Framework Map

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Table D-1

Biological Conservation Framework Map – Habitat Linkage Summary

Desert Linkage Network by Subarea	DRECP Biological Conservation Framework					BLM LUPA Contribution to Biological Conservation Framework				
	Total in DRECP Planning Area	Existing Conservation Areas (LLPAs and MEMLs)	DRECP Biological Conservation Design	Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map	% within the Biological Conservation Framework Map	Total BLM Land in DRECP Planning Area	BLM % of Total DRECP Planning Area	BLM LUPA Biological Conservation	% of Total BLM Land in Biological Conservation	% of BLM LUPA Biological Conservation of Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map
Cadiz Valley and Chocolate Mountains	890,000	197,000	627,000	824,000	93%	707,000	79%	617,000	87%	75%
Imperial Borrego Valley	156,000	15,000	131,000	146,000	93%	148,000	95%	109,000	74%	75%
Kingston and Funeral Mountains	174,000	30,000	134,000	164,000	94%	138,000	79%	119,000	86%	73%
Mojave and Silurian Valley	507,000	189,000	278,000	466,000	92%	365,000	72%	326,000	89%	70%
Owens River Valley	19,000	50	19,000	19,000	99%	14,000	74%	11,000	79%	58%
Panamint Death Valley	206,000	115,000	89,000	203,000	99%	108,000	52%	98,000	91%	48%
Pinto Lucerne Valley and Eastern Slopes	291,000	16,000	190,000	206,000	71%	145,000	50%	120,000	83%	58%
Piute Valley and Sacramento Mountains	152,000	15,000	115,000	130,000	85%	111,000	73%	101,000	91%	78%
Providence and Bullion Mountains	426,000	152,000	271,000	423,000	99%	377,000	88%	354,000	94%	84%
West Mojave and Eastern Slopes	860,000	47,000	611,000	659,000	77%	370,000	43%	297,000	80%	45%
Total	3,682,000	775,000	2,464,000	3,239,000	88%	2,481,000	67%	2,152,000	87%	66%

Notes: Conservation acreages reported for Existing Conservation and BLM LUPA conservation designations reflect application of the conservation percentage assumptions (95%) as described in Section IV.7.1.1. Acres are reported within the DRECP area excluding military lands, tribal lands, and BLM Open OHV Areas. Acreage does not include the portion of the BLM LUPA Decision Area that is within the CDCA but outside the DRECP area. Totals may not sum due to rounding. The following general rounding rules were applied to acreage values: values greater than 1,000 were rounded to nearest 1,000; values less than 1,000 and greater than 100 were rounded to the nearest 100; values of 100 or less were rounded to the nearest 10, and therefore totals may not sum due to rounding. In cases where subtotals are provided, the subtotals and the totals are individually rounded. The totals are not a sum of the rounded subtotals; therefore the subtotals may not sum to the total within the table.

Table D-2

Biological Conservation Framework Map – Vegetation Summary

General Vegetation Grouping Vegetation Type	DRECP Biological Conservation Framework					BLM LUPA Contribution to Biological Conservation Framework				
	Total in DRECP Planning Area	Existing Conservation Areas (LLPAs and MEMLs)	DRECP Biological Conservation Design	Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map	% within the Biological Conservation Framework Map	Total BLM Land in DRECP Planning Area	BLM % of Total DRECP Planning Area	BLM LUPA Biological Conservation	% of Total BLM Land in Biological Conservation	% of BLM LUPA Biological Conservation of Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map
California forest and woodland	150,000	28,000	104,000	132,000	88%	45,000	30%	39,000	87%	30%
Californian broadleaf forest and woodland	72,000	1,200	62,000	63,200	88%	10,000	14%	9,000	90%	14%
Californian montane conifer forest	78,000	26,000	42,000	68,000	87%	35,000	45%	30,000	86%	44%
Chaparral and coastal scrub	109,000	14,400	59,000	73,400	67%	19,000	17%	11,000	58%	15%
Californian mesic chaparral	4,000	20	3,000	3,020	76%	500	13%	300	60%	10%
Californian pre-montane chaparral	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	100%	300	30%	300	100%	30%
Californian xeric chaparral	24,000	3,200	18,000	21,200	88%	5,000	21%	3,000	60%	14%

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Central and south coastal California seral scrub	1,000	0	300	300	30%	20	2%	10	50%	3%
Central and South Coastal Californian coastal sage scrub	54,000	2,100	32,000	34,100	63%	13,000	24%	8,000	62%	23%
Western Mojave and Western Sonoran Desert borderland chaparral	24,000	10,020	5,000	15,020	63%	200	1%	100	50%	1%
Desert conifer woodlands	287,000	167,000	87,000	254,000	89%	50,000	17%	41,000	82%	16%
Great Basin Pinyon - Juniper Woodland	287,000	167,000	87,000	254,000	89%	50,000	17%	41,000	82%	16%
Desert outcrop and badlands	1,613,000	844,010	668,000	1,512,010	94%	1,195,000	74%	1,012,000	85%	67%
North American warm desert bedrock cliff and outcrop	1,613,000	844,010	668,000	1,512,010	94%	1,195,000	74%	1,012,000	85%	67%
Desert Scrub	13,222,000	5,925,700	5,806,000	11,731,700	89%	6,902,000	52%	5,859,000	85%	50%
Arizonan upland Sonoran desert scrub	57,000	46,000	4,000	50,000	88%	3,000	5%	2,000	67%	4%
Intermontane deep or well-drained soil scrub	106,000	31,200	70,000	101,200	95%	68,000	64%	61,000	90%	60%
Intermontane seral shrubland	74,000	1,460	20,000	21,460	29%	5,000	7%	3,000	60%	14%
Inter-Mountain Dry Shrubland and Grassland	437,000	116,000	225,000	341,000	78%	282,000	65%	195,000	69%	57%
Intermountain Mountain Big Sagebrush Shrubland and steppe	76,000	10,000	49,000	59,000	78%	24,000	32%	17,000	71%	29%
Lower Bajada and Fan Mojavean - Sonoran desert scrub	10,859,000	4,801,600	4,859,000	9,660,600	89%	6,015,000	55%	5,146,000	86%	53%
Mojave and Great Basin upper bajada and toeslope	1,333,000	882,000	401,000	1,283,000	96%	405,000	30%	364,000	90%	28%
Shadscale - saltbush cool semi-desert scrub	279,000	39,540	177,000	216,540	78%	100,000	36%	70,000	70%	32%
Southern Great Basin semi-desert grassland	100	0	60	60	60%	40	40%	40	100%	67%
Dunes	282,000	154,000	127,000	281,000	100%	129,000	46%	90,000	70%	32%
North American warm desert dunes and sand flats	282,000	154,000	127,000	281,000	100%	129,000	46%	90,000	70%	32%
Grassland	239,000	24,800	93,000	117,800	49%	29,000	12%	25,000	86%	21%
California Annual and Perennial Grassland	230,000	23,700	85,000	108,700	47%	28,000	12%	24,000	86%	22%
California annual forb/grass vegetation	8,000	450	7,000	7,450	93%	1,000	13%	700	70%	9%
Riparian	991,000	293,000	594,000	887,000	90%	638,000	64%	501,000	79%	56%
Madrean Warm Semi-Desert Wash Woodland/Scrub	697,000	205,200	428,000	633,200	91%	491,000	70%	387,000	79%	61%
Mojavean semi-desert wash scrub	30,000	6,000	19,000	25,000	83%	12,000	40%	11,000	92%	44%
Riparian	600	30	500	530	88%	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoran-Coloradan semi-desert wash woodland/scrub	191,000	73,100	114,000	187,100	98%	124,000	65%	97,000	78%	52%
Southwestern North American riparian evergreen and deciduous woodland	6,000	450	5,000	5,450	91%	400	7%	300	75%	6%
Southwestern North American riparian/wash scrub	66,000	8,000	28,000	36,000	55%	10,000	15%	6,000	60%	17%
Wetland	870,000	200,600	598,000	798,600	92%	357,000	41%	184,000	52%	23%

Table D-2
Biological Conservation Framework Map – Vegetation Summary

General Vegetation Grouping Vegetation Type	DRECP Biological Conservation Framework					BLM LUPA Contribution to Biological Conservation Framework				
	Total in DRECP Planning Area	Existing Conservation Areas (LLPAs and MEMLs)	DRECP Biological Conservation Design	Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map	% within the Biological Conservation Framework Map	Total BLM Land in DRECP Planning Area	BLM % of Total DRECP Planning Area	BLM LUPA Biological Conservation	% of Total BLM Land in Biological Conservation	% of BLM LUPA Biological Conservation of Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map
Arid West freshwater emergent marsh	4,000	40	3,000	3,040	76%	10	0%	-	-	-
Californian warm temperate marsh/seep	400	0	400	400	100%	-	-	-	-	-
North American Warm Desert Alkaline Scrub and Herb Playa and Wet Flat	310,000	143,300	145,000	288,300	93%	144,000	46%	71,000	49%	25%
Open Water	209,000	23,000	173,000	196,000	94%	67,000	32%	400	1%	0%
Playa	78,000	410	77,000	77,410	99%	26,000	33%	24,000	92%	31%
Southwestern North American salt basin and high marsh	261,000	32,650	196,000	228,650	88%	119,000	46%	87,000	73%	38%
Wetland	8,000	30	3,000	3,030	38%	200	3%	10	5%	0%
Other Land Cover	1,279,000	10,100	94,000	104,100	8%	52,000	4%	15,000	29%	14%
Agriculture	711,000	6,310	25,000	31,310	4%	6,000	1%	2,000	33%	6%
Developed and Disturbed Areas	447,000	3,700	12,000	15,700	4%	42,000	9%	12,000	29%	76%
Not Mapped	7,000	230	2,000	2,230	32%	800	11%	50	6%	2%
Rural	114,000	900	55,000	55,900	49%	3,000	3%	300	10%	1%
Total	19,040,000	7,662,000	8,230,000	15,892,000	83%	9,415,000	49%	7,776,000	83%	49%

Notes: Conservation acreages reported for Existing Conservation and BLM LUPA conservation designations reflect application of the conservation percentage assumptions (95%) as described in Section IV.7.1.1. Acres are reported within the DRECP area excluding military lands, tribal lands, and BLM Open OHV Areas. Acreage does not include the portion of the BLM LUPA Decision Area that is within the CDCA but outside the DRECP area. Totals may not sum due to rounding. The following general rounding rules were applied to acreage values: values greater than 1,000 were rounded to nearest 1,000; values less than 1,000 and greater than 100 were rounded to the nearest 100; values of 100 or less were rounded to the nearest 10, and therefore totals may not sum due to rounding. In cases where subtotals are provided, the subtotals and the totals are individually rounded. The totals are not a sum of the rounded subtotals; therefore the subtotals may not sum to the total within the table.

Table D-3
Biological Conservation Framework Map – Focus Species Model Summary

Taxa	Focus Species Name	DRECP Biological Conservation Framework					BLM LUPA Contribution to Biological Conservation Framework				
		Total in DRECP Planning Area	Existing Conservation Areas (LLPAs and MEMLs)	DRECP Biological Conservation Design	Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map	% within the Biological Conservation Framework Map	Total BLM Land in DRECP Planning Area	BLM % of Total DRECP Planning Area	BLM LUPA Biological Conservation	% of Total BLM Land in Biological Conservation	% of BLM LUPA Biological Conservation of Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map
Amphibian / Reptile	Agassiz’s desert tortoise	9,858,000	3,906,000	4,915,000	8,821,000	89%	5,688,000	58%	4,986,000	88%	57%
	Flat-tailed horned lizard	758,000	159,000	377,000	536,000	71%	429,000	57%	271,000	63%	51%
	Mojave fringe-toed lizard	1,094,000	424,000	624,000	1,048,000	96%	727,000	66%	601,000	83%	57%
	Tehachapi slender salamander	48,000	300	42,000	42,000	87%	7,000	15%	6,000	83%	14%

Table D-3
Biological Conservation Framework Map – Focus Species Model Summary

Taxa	Focus Species Name	DRECP Biological Conservation Framework					BLM LUPA Contribution to Biological Conservation Framework				
		Total in DRECP Planning Area	Existing Conservation Areas (LLPAs and MEMLs)	DRECP Biological Conservation Design	Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map	% within the Biological Conservation Framework Map	Total BLM Land in DRECP Planning Area	BLM % of Total DRECP Planning Area	BLM LUPA Biological Conservation	% of Total BLM Land in Biological Conservation	% of BLM LUPA Biological Conservation of Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map
Bird	Bendire's thrasher	2,141,000	1,258,000	693,000	1,951,000	91%	785,000	37%	661,000	84%	34%
	Burrowing owl	5,269,000	504,000	2,489,000	2,993,000	57%	1,658,000	31%	1,181,000	71%	39%
	California black rail	197,000	22,000	40,000	62,000	32%	34,000	17%	9,000	27%	15%
	California condor	1,240,000	85,000	597,000	682,000	55%	238,000	19%	173,000	73%	25%
	Gila woodpecker	106,000	11,000	42,000	52,000	49%	37,000	35%	30,000	81%	58%
	Golden eagle–foraging	10,747,000	5,808,000	4,292,000	10,100,000	94%	6,153,000	57%	5,377,000	87%	53%
	Golden eagle–nesting	4,443,000	2,831,000	1,382,000	4,213,000	95%	2,394,000	54%	2,126,000	89%	50%
	Greater sandhill crane	617,000	6,000	5,000	11,000	2%	2,000	0%	600	27%	5%
	Least Bell's vireo	226,000	90,000	105,000	195,000	86%	68,000	30%	57,000	83%	29%
	Mountain plover	828,000	8,000	69,000	77,000	9%	6,000	1%	2,000	35%	3%
	Southwestern willow flycatcher	317,000	18,000	132,000	151,000	48%	47,000	15%	25,000	52%	17%
	Swainson's hawk	1,455,000	25,000	472,000	498,000	34%	110,000	8%	38,000	35%	8%
	Tricolored blackbird	271,000	12,000	87,000	99,000	37%	13,000	5%	9,000	70%	9%
	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	152,000	16,000	84,000	100,000	66%	18,000	12%	10,000	53%	10%
	Yuma Ridgway's rail	51,000	10,000	8,000	18,000	36%	5,000	10%	1,000	24%	6%
Fish	Desert pupfish	8,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	48%	1,000	13%	300	25%	8%
	Mohave tui chub	300	200	40	300	84%	-	-	-	-	-
	Owens pupfish	18,000	700	13,000	13,000	74%	4,000	22%	1,000	33%	8%
	Owens tui chub	17,000	700	13,000	13,000	78%	4,000	24%	1,000	33%	8%
Mammal	Bighorn sheep – inter-mountain habitat	3,854,000	2,004,000	1,568,000	3,572,000	93%	2,179,000	57%	1,892,000	87%	53%
	Bighorn sheep – mountain habitat	6,649,000	4,301,000	2,034,000	6,334,000	95%	3,545,000	53%	3,176,000	90%	50%
	California leaf-nosed bat	7,133,000	3,303,000	3,341,000	6,644,000	93%	4,424,000	62%	3,727,000	84%	56%
	Mohave ground squirrel	2,383,000	227,000	1,592,000	1,819,000	76%	971,000	41%	761,000	78%	42%
	Pallid bat	16,412,000	7,195,000	7,328,000	14,523,000	88%	8,823,000	54%	7,461,000	85%	51%
	Townsend's big-eared bat	14,677,000	6,189,000	6,764,000	12,953,000	88%	7,559,000	52%	6,215,000	82%	48%
Plant	Alkali mariposa-lily	119,000	200	41,000	41,000	35%	2,000	2%	700	35%	2%
	Bakersfield cactus	278,000	22,000	165,000	186,000	67%	77,000	28%	55,000	71%	30%
	Barstow woolly sunflower	154,000	3,000	128,000	131,000	85%	73,000	47%	57,000	78%	44%
	Desert cymopterus	205,000	7,000	167,000	175,000	85%	66,000	32%	57,000	86%	33%
	Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus	289,000	91,000	95,000	186,000	64%	74,000	26%	39,000	53%	21%

Table D-3
Biological Conservation Framework Map – Focus Species Model Summary

Taxa	Focus Species Name	DRECP Biological Conservation Framework					BLM LUPA Contribution to Biological Conservation Framework				
		Total in DRECP Planning Area	Existing Conservation Areas (LLPAs and MEMLs)	DRECP Biological Conservation Design	Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map	% within the Biological Conservation Framework Map	Total BLM Land in DRECP Planning Area	BLM % of Total DRECP Planning Area	BLM LUPA Biological Conservation	% of Total BLM Land in Biological Conservation	% of BLM LUPA Biological Conservation of Total DRECP Biological Conservation Framework Map
	Mojave monkeyflower	161,000	29,000	110,000	138,000	86%	114,000	71%	106,000	93%	77%
	Mojave tarplant	265,000	51,000	145,000	196,000	74%	136,000	51%	108,000	79%	55%
	Owens Valley checkerbloom	147,000	14,000	98,000	111,000	76%	54,000	37%	17,000	31%	15%
	Parish’s daisy	188,000	86,000	75,000	161,000	86%	85,000	45%	71,000	84%	44%
	Triple-ribbed milk-vetch	8,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	94%	5,000	63%	4,000	80%	57%

Notes: Conservation acreages reported for Existing Conservation and BLM LUPA conservation designations reflect application of the conservation percentage assumptions (95%) as described in Section IV.7.1.1. Acres are reported within the DRECP area excluding military lands, tribal lands, and BLM Open OHV Areas. Acreage does not include the portion of the BLM LUPA Decision Area that is within the CDCA but outside the DRECP area. Totals may not sum due to rounding. The following general rounding rules were applied to acreage values: values greater than 1,000 were rounded to nearest 1,000; values less than 1,000 and greater than 100 were rounded to the nearest 100; values of 100 or less were rounded to the nearest 10, and therefore totals may not sum due to rounding. In cases where subtotals are provided, the subtotals and the totals are individually rounded. The totals are not a sum of the rounded subtotals; therefore the subtotals may not sum to the total within the table.

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